of war in Virginia as really to be unable to form an opinion worth repeating. We therefore take everything in quiet trust. But our faith is far from failing. No one can have seen such tremendous preparations as we have, without knowing that they mean great things, and that they cannot fail to secure them. It is only six months since they began. Though not Slavery, while doing nothing to forward such a completed, we yet expect them to do everything for completed, we yet expect them to do everything for us at once. This old impetuosity must be checked, and patient waiting encouraged. It may now be classed among the virtues, but the virtues are of different could not continue unquestioned, is to be abolished, is it probable that so great a result is to

made to traverse between the headlands until the rights." whole field is plowed. Its operation appeared to give high satisfaction to most of the spectators.

But the great question remains, will steam plowing
pay? This contrivance, with a twelve-horse engive costs \$3,000. It requires six men and bove to give high satisfaction to most of the spectators. gine, costs \$3,000. It requires six men and boys to

gives strange accounts of the position and conduct of the slaves. Those belonging to the rebels, as well as those of the Union men, are all made by the rebels to believe that if Jeff. Davis succeeds, they will be made free. All the negroes, no matter by whom owned, are dangerously insolent to the Union men. and especially to the female portion of the families of the latter. The rebels employ their slaves in eacking farms and running off the chattels and stock belonging to Union men. The most outrageous falsehoods are told to the negroes to keep them in subjection. No friend of the Union, in the district she left, dare open his mouth. All business is broken up, and famtwo-thirds in price since the blockade of the Mississippi, and what little business is doing is merely barter. Her joy at reaching this refuge was indiscribable.

able to work on sewing-machines. A single concern advertises for 1,500 shoemakers, while cap and harsound escription.

Second: It involves the forfeiture of the Divine favor. God has given very unequivocal intimations of his purposes in this regard. To the rebellious sprung up than was anticipated. The West is buying quite respectably, and is paying cash. Indeed, things generally have settled down to very nearly a cash basis, so that what business is done is of a really sound description.

Our Volunteer Refreshment Committee have greatly extended their operations, and are now building the formula of the purposes in this regard. To the rebellious of his purposes in this regard. To the reb

elapse before they can be confeleted.

It is a noteworthy fact that our three theaters and 'The Hon. C. B. Smith. Secretary of the Interior (Constitution of Church Anti-Slavery Society, Art. 111.

voting in camp, as disorganizing and dangerous.

The election has served to break in, for the time, upon the calm composure which we are trying to expectation for execution, an indolent hope of some ments, which all are on tiptoe to hear of being enacted. I do not think we are so impatient and impulsive as we were three months ago. To harsh criticism there has succeeded hopeful acquiescence in the prudence and ability of our commanders. We are so deficient in correct information from the scene of war in Virginia as really to be unable to form an opinion worth repeating. We therefore take every-

exhausted, nor is there a whisper of discouragement heard in any quarter. Seeing that we are so anxious for information, and that we get so little, we are commendably patient.

I hardly know what to think of Fowler's English Steam-Plow, which has been put in operation on a farm below the city, where its performances were witnessed by quite a crowd of farmers and others. This plow is said to be coming into extensive use in England, and is now brought over as a rival to American efforts in the same line. It operates in a way different from Fawkes's, his traversing the ground and drawing the plows after it, while this is really a stationary engine, planted at a particular side of the field, from which runs a wire reper round a dram on the opposite headland, and by this rope the plow is cate, can say that they "affect Slavery only the same are the report trial the plow traveled about 350 years in each of the control could not continue anguesticned, is to be abolished, is it probable that as great a result is to be abolished, is it probable that as great a result is to be abolished, is it probable that as great a result is to be abolished, is it probable that as great a result is to be abolished, is it probable that as great a result is to be abolished, is it probable that as great a result is to be abolished, is it probable that as great a result is to be abolished, is it probable that as great a result is to be secured except by measures specially designed for such as prevally designed for such a purpose? In present possession of the ground, with all the guaranties, constitutional, legislative, and judicial, afforded to its imperious demands by an obsequious Government, will it relinquish not merely its control to the guaranties, constitutional, legislative, and judicial, afforded to its imperious demands by an obsequious Government, will it relinquish not merely its control to us its exetence, without a surgele made necessary by specially and obsequious Government, will it relinquish not merely its control to usu cither four, six or eight forrows at once. On the recent trial the plow traveled about 350 yards in six
minutes, making four furrows. It was then retended, traveled back and threw four more furrows,
laying them exactly like the first. In this way it is
laying them exactly like the first. s well as North, in their constitutional Some affect to regard these acts as but the atering wedge to a more thorough and radical olicy, that shall completely rend or destroy the

gine, costs \$3,000. It requires six men and boys to impugn the motives, or inveigh against the policy of operate it. It evidently does its work as well as the present Administration. We are not unaware of any plowing can be done by hand. As a mechanical effort, I am disposed to admit that steam plowing is so near a success that it will soon become any plowing the motives, or inveigh against the policy of the present Administration. We are not unaware of the serious difficulties that incumber the subject of Slavery, and the best method of restoring to four millions of our down-trodden and harden to be subject of the present Administration. cal effort, I am disposed to admit that steam plowing is so near a success that it will soon become an admitted one. On prairie lands especially it must be of immense utility. Individual farmers need not own machines, but clubs of enterprising men will be formed to purchase them, and will trawerse the country, plowing up land at so much per acre, just as threshing was done by traveling owners of costly machines when first invented, some years ago. In only to these of enterprising reace, while machines when first invented, some years ago. In this way farmers can have more land plowed up than ever, and certainly at the lowest cost. The trials of Fowler's plow will be continued at Alburger's farm near the Lazaretto, to which there is I have been conversing with an intelligent lady belonging here, who reached this city from Kentucky on Saturday, having got away with great difficulty. She gives strange accounts of the register of the responsionity of decoding the question involved. Representing, therefore, a society organized "to induce action by the churches with reference to Slavery, and to inculcate the duties of civil government, of civil rulers and of citizens in respect to its overthrow," two feel called upon by motives of patriotism homely.

subject, and yet indicating particular points which seem to us specially important.

And first, we would inquire whether or not, the great need of the nation is a larger infusion of the religious element into our governmental policy? We need political sagacity and military strategy of the highest order. But do we not need a more loyal fidelity to the deeper convictions of our moral natures? To us it seems that the great problem that clamors loudest for solution is moral rather than political—not so much whether the seceded States shall be compelled to return to their allegiance to the National Government, as whether the Nation fixelf. open his mouth. All business is broken up, and fam-ilies are flying into Ohio and Indiana for safety, leaving the bulk of their moveable property to rebel spoliation. Grain, produce, and cattle, have fallen two-thirds in price since the blockade of the Missis-ter of the Missis

endeavor. For, First, It overlooks the natural workings of the great ter. Her joy at reaching this refuge was indiscribable.

The partial revival in business is manifest in the advertising columns of the newspapers. Almost every description of worker appears to be wanted—hundreds of basters, sewers, and those owning or able to work on sewing-machines. A single concern

Second : It involves the forfeiture of the Divine

Gur Volunteer Refreshment Committee have greatly extended their operations, and are now building an ample hospital for the sick and wounded soldier, until he can be permanently cared for. They have already given meals to 90,000 troops, and are feeding other squads every day.

The emigration of colored persons to Hayti continues. Another party left here this week. There is a regular emigration bureau established in this city, whose labon are having their effect. Eleven bedies of emigrants have already sailed from different ports.

I hear of great numbers of ladies having voluntarily undertaken the knitting of woolen stockings for the soldiers. Some are even learning to knit for the express purpose. The movement is spreading into the country, where in a thousend quiet homes the good work is being done.

The Government has contracted with Field & Horton of Trenton, N. J., for 70,000 masks, barrels, said to be of puddled steel. They are to be finished at the Frankford Areanal, but many menths must elapse before they can be comfeleted.

It is a noteworthy feet that our through the first of the characters and the first of the care in the characters and the latting the interior of the latting of the first of the care in the care

recommendation in the common purpose? Stall policy in the common purpose. Stall policy in the common purpose is stated to the wind their platforms and watchwords, while railying around the standard of the nation's defense; and have Christians no secrifices of feeling and opinion to make in behalf of a case in which are involved the dearest interests of the Church, while is guarantees Southern Slavery, it has been been the content to the Church, while is guarantees Southern Slavery, it has been been the section of the Church, while is guarantees Southern Slavery, it has been been and broad, as well as those of the State! Loyal to Truth and Right, should she not bring a power from the world to come which as all command the respect of the people, and compel Cabinets to listen! Does she lack for notives? It would seem that they might be found in the spiritual darkness and decines on that involves her interest at home and paralyzes her operations abread, which seems to be the natural consequences of the war, with the still darker night to be apprehended in the inture, if it be not brought to a successful is seen. Besides, in our view, her own reputation, the glory of God, and that Googel which she professes to be the power and wisdom of God, demands that a body of me and women, numbered by millions, with such elements of influence as are at their deposal, should not still unactive, and altogether hold their peace at this time. Enlargement and the composition, and that it is one widends to leave the composition, and that it is one widends to leave the composition, and that it is one widends to leave the composition, and that it is one widends to leave the composition, and that it is one widends not leave the composition, and that it is one widends to leave the composition, and that it is one widends to le

tion of the Lord! Of course our help and nope are in the Lord. But by what reasoning, however, a church, which is engaged in active efforts for the conversion of the heathern world, the evangelization of Catholic France and Hally, calling for societies, publications, and annual convocations, can regard itself excused from making far greater efforts to bring to a right solution the great question now before the American Republic, of whose responsible citizenship American Republic, of whose responsible chizenship its members constitute so large a portion, we fail to see. Indeed, we may well inquire: When in the whole history of the Christian Church, was there a more urgent call for a religious Couvocation or Con-vention—a kind of grand Ecumenical Council—of American Christians, irrespective of school or sect,

American Christians, irrespective of school or sect, to consider the question of present duty and give expression to their well matured convictions concerning the position the church should occupy in the present crisis? Is it too much to hope, that such a Convention may yet be called?

Never was a nation in a position so favorable to listen to such a voice as she might utter, as at the present moment. Evidently the whole question of our future policy is now in abevases. Such an influence as the religious mind and least might exert, would turn the scale. Filled with a tender and anytous interest for her sons, torn from the peaceful pursuits of life to encounter the hazaids, physical and moral, of the camp and field, distressed in view of disasters which have already attended our arms, and suits of life to encounter the hazards, physical and moral, of the camp and field, distressed in view of disasters which have already attended our arms, and the manifest mistakes that have been made in the cabinet and councils of war; appalled by the increasing magnitude of the contest as it looms up amid the gathering obscurity of an uncertain future; shocked and indiguant at the barburities of the grim Power that gloats on the anticipated subjugation of the more populous and prosperous North, while scorning all Constitutional guarantees by transding on the Constitution itself, and sparning all further alliances, hitherto so entangling, political, ecclesizatical and social, the nation was never so well prepared to defend the claims of righteousness and humanity as now. The charm of party affilation is dispelled; the siren voice of Christian union is drowned amid the clangor of arms, and the discordant notes of deadly hate. Why shall not the church, therefore, spenking with almost a divine authority, add her voice to the voices of humanity and self-preservation, military necessity and political expediency, speaking more loudly than ever before, to decree the total overthrow of the hanghty Power, the final extinction of this pessilent mischief? She has but to speak the word we are convinced, and the thing shall be done. Will she not do it?

Albany.

This is the first time in our State history, when, on the approach of a popular election, our citizens have sen called on to choose between serving their party and serving their country. In this contest the weight of New-York must be felt, and to that end the men of New-York must strike together. We have no time now for minor issues and party feuds. Our sympathies are not with conventions that apolegize for treason and deal tenderly with rebellion, but with the Democrats and Republicans in the trenches, the camp and the battle-field. It is due to them and to ourselves that we forgot party in loyalty to the Government which they are defending in arms The people of this State are not blind. The politician who proposes peace to-day proposes submission to rebellion. He knows no such submission will be made by the North, and that his counsels serve only to encourage the enemy and protract the war. Let no such man be trusted.

to encourage the enemy and protract the war. Let no such man be trusted.

We have no sympathy with those who cry peace, peace, when there is no peace; who tender clive branches to rebellion in arms; who would have us run up the white flag, and lower the Stripes and Stars, in the presence of hostile armies; who cavil and croak, while the battle rages, and find solace in the defeat of our defenders; who, by predictions of disaster and counsels of dishonor, seek to paralyze the arm of Government, and give nerve and courage to the cohorts of treason. Such men may mean well by the country, but it is an ambiguous patrictism at the best, whose every act and utterance tends to weaken us and to aid the public enemy. Timid partisans may falter, but the masses will not falter. Politicians may hold back, to debate questions of Southern alliance and party advantage, of partition of office and private gain; they may revile those entrusted with power by the popular will, and profier peace to a red-handed enemy; but in November next they will learn from the people of this State, that we were never less disposed than now to barter away our birthright. We do not fear war. We love peace less than we love our heritage of Union and Libberty.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

ETRON PILLADELEVIA.

ETRON

New-port News, Va., Oct. 3, 1861.

I send you a sketch of a soul-stirring scene on the occasion of raising a beautiful American flag at the encampment of the 7th Regiment New-York Volunteers (Steuben Guard), by John W. Farmer, esq., of New-York City. There were present on the campground at least 3,000 men of different regiments, including nearly 1,000 of the Steuben Guard, who in their new uniforms made a splendid appearance. They are a fine body of men, fully alive to the critical position in which the country is placed, and anxious for an opportunity to win laurels for themselves on the battle-field. When that time arrives I know they will give a good account of themselves, and show our traitor fose that the German heart still sents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for Freedom, and that their strong arms will tents for them first carbon for an opportunity to win laurels for themselves on the battle-field. When that time arrives I know they will give a good account of themselves and the chestnuts, they looked to usery body was shivering with cold, but the borse every body was shivering with cold, but the borse every body was shivering with cold, but the borse every body was shivering with cold, but the borse and gathered of them died within half an heart stong and gathered of them died within half an heart stong and gathered of them died within half an heart stong and gathered of the story in ground at least 3,000 men of different regiments, including nearly 1,000 of the Steuben Guard, who in their new uniforms made a splendid appearance. They are a fine body of men, fully alive to the critical position in which the country is placed, and anxious for an opportunity to win laurels for themselves on the battle-field. When that time arrives I know they will give a good account of themselves, and show our traitor foes that the German heart still pants for Freedom, and that their strong arms will ever be ready to defend the Constitution of their adopted country against the assaults of foreign enemics, and worse still, traitors at home. The scene was enlivened by martial music; the national anthem mies, and worse still, traitors at home. The scene was enlivened by martial music; the national anthem and other patriotic airs were given in splendid style. The flag itself was a splendid one, measuring 50 by 32 feet, and when it was flung to the breeze the shouts of the vast assembly rose in wild enthusiaem, as if appealing to Heaven for vengeance on and bidding deliance to the foe. Long may that flag wave as the standard of this glorious Republic, and may star after star be added to the already goodly number, till the whole continent is embraced within its capacious folds.

Mr. Farmer stepped forward and said:

Mr. Farmer stepped forward and said:

France Countrains — Yes. I say follow-countrymen, for March 1 are the position west of Sewell's Mountain, threatening Floyd on the east side of said

Mr. Farmer stepped forward and said:

frequency for the haughty Power, the final extinction of this pessilent mischief? She has but to speak the word we are convinced, and the thing shall be done. Will she not do it?

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Church Anti-Slavery Society.

ADDRESS OF JOHN K. PORTER,

AS PRESIDENT OF THE ALBANY UNION CONVENTION, OCT. 12, 1801.

I am grateful for the honor of being selected to preside in a Convention second in character to none ever assembled for a similar purpose in the County of the sassembled thought the sassembled thought he sassembled the sassembled thought here. The same is life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty? I am use I life titself-for what is life without Liberty and and sond to so the laterty was the morning very unexpectedly wonder the world is my country and all mankind are my brothers, the world is my country and all mankind are my brothers, the world is my country and all mankind are my brothers, the world is my country and all mankind are my brothers, the world is my country a ciable for these who would rob us of that which is as dear as life titlef-for what is life without Liberty? I am sure I speak the sentiment of the assembled thousands here, when I say that as long as they have an arm to strike with, or a drop of blood courses in their veins, they shall not destroy this Government, or trail that flag in the dust.

A shout us of one man raised from the thousands assembled of "Never, never," followed by cheer upon cheer, amid which the band struck up the Star-Spangled Banner.

BALLING, Capt. Co. I, ist Reg. National Guards, N. Y. S. V.

A SKETCH OF MANASSAS JUNCTION.

From The Georgia Constitutionalist, Oct. 2. The Village of Manassas, or Tudor Hall, as the Post-Office is called, is very much smaller than is generally imagined. In the village proper there are not above three or four miles, perhaps not more than five or six inhabitants. The station is situated on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some quarter of a mile from its junction with the Manassas Ga Road. There is no regular depot, but a rudely-con Road. There is no regular depot, but a rudely-constructed building answers the purpose at present. One plain two-story house, with a porch in front to which you mount by half-a-dozen steps, was formerly the hotel, while the only remaining roofs the place can boast is a small valide cottage, now used as a hospital, and a small rough office occupied by the Adams Express Company.

Adams Express Company.

The telegraph is in two horse-cars, like those used on the city railroads, on one of which the battery is placed, and in the other is the operating room, receiving room, baggage room, duing room by day and lodging room by night of the busy operators. These cars are placed at right angles with each there closely connected and over them, among the These cars are placed at right angles with each other, closely connected, and over them, among the numerous wires which radiate from this common center, floats a large and very handsome rebel flag. Close beside the cars stands the field telegraph, with its large coil of wire wound upon the cylinder, ready at a moment's notice to be laid from headquarters to any point. The chief here is Mr. Barnes, and he and his assistants are constantly kept as busy as been

from both sides, but without effect.

THE STORM AND ITS EFFECTS.

All operations were stopped on Thursday afternoon by a terrific storm of wind and rain. The tents were no shelter. The water came through as if the linen was intended for a filterer. The men began to suffer, and the horses, which had no feed for three days except some hay, and which had worked too hard on the muddy, steep roads, commenced to tremble with hunger, exhaustion, and cold. When the next daylight appeared the rain increased in fury, and nothing could be done all day. The calamity increased among the soldiers as well and looking for all the world like the captain seer cold. When the next daylight appeared the rain increased in fury, and nothing could be done all day. The hearts of Union men should beat pulse to pulse, until the national standard again points heavenward from each accustomed hight between the Potomac and the Gulf. The feeling of every heaven and reversible the Normac and the Gulf. The feeling of every kepublican, should be that to which Stephen A. Douglas gave utterance, in the hour in which his voice sunk to everlasting elence—"Our country first—our country new and forever!"

THE CAMP AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 3, 1861.

I send you a sketch of a soul-stirring scene on the cocasion of raising a beautiful American flag at the engagement of the 7th Potomac and the day was shivering with cold, but the hours in which his voice sunk recommend of the 7th Potomac and the drops of rain fell from the branches of the pine trees, and gathered of the chestnuts, they looked to us as if every drop was turning into ice. Most be lightly abused.

The planting appeared the rain increased in fury, and nothing could be done all day. The calamity mereased among the rain increased in fury, and nothing could be done all day. The calamity mereased among the soldiers as well and saddle and pistol bolsters, which he mounted and rode off, attending the captain of the body-goard, and looking for all the world like the rain increased in fury, and nothing could be done all day. The calamity mereased among the soldiers as well and saddle and pistol bolsters, which he mounted and rode off, attending the captain of the body-goard, and looking for all the world like, the captain of the bedy-goard, and looking for all the world like, the captain of the bedy-goard, and looking for all the world like, the captain is and saddle and pistol bolsters, which the path is an and saddle and pistol bolsters, with tracking the captain of the body-goard, and looking for all the world like, the captain in through the captain series as well as a many of the

GEN. SCHENCK.

It is pretty certain that we will stay here for some time, and will have a fight before we move, but which way we will move is very uncertain, especially since the arrival of Gen. Robert Schenck, the night before last. The General was in very great heate, and must have brought very important news, for he rode all day and all night in that heavy rain on Thursday, and even swam his horse across the Gauley River, to get to Gen. Rosecrans as soon as possible.

Press, dated Oct. 9, says:

The latest received here from Rosecrans is that the has failen back from his position west of Sewell's Mountain, threatening Floyd on the east side of said mountain to Dogwood Knob, at a gap about 15 miles north-west of the base of Sewell's Mountain, etc. 125.

Relief Union, Sonthampton, #125.

Relief Union, \$125.

Relief Union, \$205.

Relief Union, \$205.

Relief Union, \$205.

Relief

re-enforced, as was stated above, and can be still further re-enforced if necessary.

FROM THE BIG SANDY.

On last Saturday week, for Olmstead and Lieut. Blayeden, of Col. Zieght 8th Virginia Regment, were shot near Cassville, Wayne County, Va., by a body of concealed Sevessionists. Two companies of the regiment, with a small party of cavalry, the latter a half a mile in advance, were returning to Camp Pierpoint, after an expedition into the country. Major Olmstead, Lieut. Blayeden and others, had lingered behind the cavalry, not dreaming of danger, when the party was fired upon and the two named killed. The bodies were taken to Catlettaville, Ky., where the deceased officers to Catlettaville, Ky., where the deceased officers resided. The arrival of the bodies created the in-tensest excitement in the village, which continued through the next day and until after the funeral. All of the prominent Seces-ionists of the place were arrested, some 20 in number, and taken to Camp Pierpont, where they were kept a few days and then sent to Louisville. Lieut. Blaysden's wife was almost distracted. She is said to have fullen upon the grave of her husband, to which she clung with the wildest distress. This, with other similar scenes, aroused the people to the highest pitch of

THE DEPARTURE OF GEN. FREMONT FOR THE FIELD.

The Jefferson City correspondent of The St. Long. Democrat, under date of the 8th, thus describes the departure of Gen. Fremont from Jefferson City:

At break of day all was unsile and activity in the camps. Regiments had been leaving all night and were still striking their tents and moving off in the direction of Sedalia road. Gen. Fremont, with his staff and body-goard, had been encamped on an eminence, about a mile south of the city and partly overlooking it. From early morning this had been the scene of preparation and bustle. The tents were strack, carriages and baggage wagons disputed the passage at every step. Around the base of the hill the body-goard were equipping and mounting their horses. Brilliant staff officers runhed here and there, jabbering incomprehensible French to bewildered Americans. The General himself could be seen morning from place to place with a bandfull of papers and followed by a cloud of Colonels and leaser lights asking for posting orders, or in most cases explanations of orders.

On the brow of the hill stood Mrs. Fremont, gally chatting to a group of officers, her sole attendant a youngish-looking lady with a jockey hat, who did

be lightly abused.

Mrs. Fremont rode in the General's traveling car riage, from the camp into town, where the Genera parted with her, and rode on at the head of the line. The cavalcade moved through town at half-past I o'clock. The General and staff rode at a brisk too. o'clock. The General and a aff rode at a brisk too' clock. The General and a aff rode at a brisk too' followed at a slower pace by the body guard an the baggage train. All the afternoon belated wagon were leaving, and officers riding back with messages so that it was not until late that the town resame its usual quiet. Even unhappy newspaper correspondents might have been seen rushing travically hither and thither completing their tardy equipments. Gen. Fremont had interested himself personally in procuring borses for them, but in the hurry and confusion of starting, those who had not poned personal attention to the matter until is eleventh hour found themselves in the conditions the foolish virgins, and their lamentations we about as deleful. At last they were all membd, when they concluded to put their horses about to train, and go to Sedalia by rail this morning.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The New-York Ladies' Relief Union would grate-

fully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, a reported at their regular Board meeting, held Sept. 25:

reported at their regular Board meeting, held Sept. 20:
From Mrs. D. Boardman, #3 50; Mrs. Finch, 20 cents.
By Mr. Devis from Brockett's Bridge, \$6 is; Salishar,
\$1 95; Fairfield, \$3 96.
Relief Union, Southampton, #125.
From the "Ladies Relief Union Association," Madison, 1;
Y. 1 large box containing 12 linen sheets, 21 cotion sheets, 3 pairs coton pillow cases, 3 linen pillow cases, 30 long chir, 12 short shirts, 11 pairs drawers, 5 double calice wrappen; pairs wocken specks, 6 pairs cotton socks, 13 brown towers, white towels, 1 pair slippers, 2 wern table-cloths, 1 pair pillow, 1 package lint, a quantity of old linen, 7 cans jelly, 3 package fruit.

The British ship Hannah Capt. Eastie, of Poole,

Eng., was seized by the Revenue Officers on Isesday evenng, while lying at Amboy. She was bought to the Atlantic Dock, where she now lies in harge of a deputy-sheriff.

of a deputy-sherul.

The new gunboat Seneca was formally put in commission on Monday. Her officers are:

Lieutenant Commanding. D. Allen; Lieutenant, M. 6.592 ton; Acting Masters, W. G. Wright, Wm. Hamilton, and J. H. Rogers, Assistant Surgeon, N. L. Beatey; Acting My master, W. F. Merdeth; Second Assistant Engineer, J. Kraft; Third Assistants, H. H. Burritt, T. Lynch and R. Kraft; Third Assistants, H. H. Burritt, T. Lynch and R. Allen; Master's Mates, J. G. Pain, J. S. Cregier, and E. Wilsten.

Fiske.

The atoreship Release was also put in communit.
The following is a list of her officers:
Lieutenant Commanding, J. M. Dunevan; Master E. L.
Walker; Assistant Surgeon, A. D. Markiey; Sesistant for
master, P. F. Camp.

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

We give below, by counties, the reported major ties so far as we have received them:

ŗ.	Southern alliance and party advantage, of partition			We give below, by counties, the reported may
70				the state of the s
	and tender-footed war; they may revile those en-	he and his assistants are constantly kept as busy as	MATTERS IN NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.	Majoriti
18	trusted with power by the popular will, and proffer		The persons recently permitted to leave Norfolk	Majorities. Tod. Jew
70	peace to a red-handed enemy; but in November next		and Richmond give a gloomy account of the state of	Athene 1061 Lorsin
m			society, which, they say, is exceedingly unsettled,	Adams 9 Lucas
re	we were never less disposed than now to barter	a currouty shop. The building itself is filled up	if not, indeed, demoralized. The poorer classes of	Asbland 100 Lake
0			citizens were suffering much, and really tired of the	Butler 162 Morrow 150
θ,	away our birthright. We do not fear war. We		war, while the wealthy and aristocratic were full	Coshocics 600 Marios
1-	love peace less than we love our heritage of Union	had remained here some time uncalled for. Outside	of fight, and evinced the most unconquerable deter-	
ct	and Liberty.	a large rectangular shed has been built, beneath which	minution to whip the Yankees. Some of these	Columbiana 1,100 Mahoning a50
ÿ	The Northern neck can never bend to the Southern	the larger boxes and barrels, some 300 in number,	men, worth a million of dollars, had laid aside their	Champaign 703 Muskingum 1,000
y	yoke. It were better that millions of men should		fine broadcloth and appeared in coarse, heavy negro	Champaign
ir	perish than that the ninetcenth century be marked	standing the seeming confusion of the place, the	cloth, for the purpose of setting an example of econ-	Cavahara 4.144 Blobres
c	by the fail of the Imperial Republic, founded by the	greatest disorder prevails. All the vacant space is	omy and sacrifice to others, and the ladies eschewed	Crawford 167 Mercel 400
t	warriors and statesmen who, in the eighteenth cen-	now filled, and a new board house is being built for	the finery of crisoline and dressed in the plainest	Darke
d	tury, dismembered the British Empire. We are	Winter quarters. The express messenger leaves	homespun. The most intelligent of the passengers	Delaware Apart non Parry
ď	right, and we are strong. The Government is as-	here but once a day on 7 a. m. train.	who came up in the Louisiana declare that the South-	Denance
8	sailed by the sword, and it must be defended by the	I said there was no regular depot building, but I	erners laughed most heartily at the Northern idea of	Pranklin 612 Portage
0	sword. The enemy is encircled by sea and by land.	am mistaken. There is one-a low, dingy looking	subjugating the South by starvation, and looked	Fayette 200 Ross 200
8	We have half a million of men in arms, with mil-	house, extremely dirty, one end of which is used as	upon it as the most palatable toke of the season. The	Callis 945 Stark
0	lions of strong-armed freemen in reserve. We have	the Tudor Hall Post Office, and the other as a variety	idea, they say, of a mercantile class subjugating a	Greens 1,628 . Seneca.
ě	the Treasury, the Navy, and the Capitol. We are	store, where, by the way, a soldier can spend a great	great agricultural neople!	Genusa 1,910
	not laden with the burden of human Sievery, which	deal of money with as little satis action as in any	All the officers of the Confederate army were	Hamilton 200 Sandusky 254
7	cripples the strength of the South, and arrays against	place this side of Kansas. The trade here is princi-	superbly conjuned and such of the regiments which	150 Trumbult
	it the public sentiment of united Christendom, at the	paily in matches, pines, tobacco, shoe strings, thread	they saw were toferally well equipped. According	Tuscarawat
	very hour when it is making war on its only friends,	and buttons, and is divided between this store and	to an order issued by the Department at Richmond,	Holmes 971 Van West 100
	and rejecting the protection of the Constitution, but	three sotler shops or tents in the immediate vi-	the Government had purchased nearly all the coffee	Hancock or the ship ston
a	for which the sun would neither rise upon a master	cinity. There is a long triangular platform beyond	in Richmond and Norfolk, for the express purpose of	
4	nor set upon a slave.	the denot hailding upon which is niled a large	supplying the soldiers, and all the fruit crop had	
a		amount of freight which is received for the different	been carefully gathered and generously given for	Licking 588 Wyangotte
5	we are foremost among the nations in all the ele-	regiments. Three or four sentingly are constantly	the use of the troops. Flour of a superior brand	
5	ments of rising strength and greatness. No people	on guard here, but these are not vigilant enough to	men calling founds for 45 per barrel and corn. com	Total
7	on earth are as prosperons this day in peace as the	prevent about one-third of the freight sent here	med and hard assumented prices but a shade or two	Net majority for Tod
•	Free States of the North in the midst of a civil	from being stolen. Many things have been taken	high ather is Deliment but other things were ex-	There are 22 more counties to hear from, wh
9	war such as Eurone has never known Our	within the last few does	higher than in Barrimore, out other things were 62 and	There are 22 more countries than 50,000.
1	strength is not in one leaders but in the hode of the	Back of the hotel building in a goall, many which	The wagantry mgn. Conce, per angle pounds light polar	will swell Tod's majority to more wan or
1	encoding at his moth visions, colon the tool to the	weiß es me notes namanif if a smart Riche miren	travagantly high. Coffee, per single pound, 62 and 75 cents, and the commencest Rio at that; Irish pota-	*